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the collection of revenues due the Government.

Accordingly, I am returning H.R. 2262 without my approval.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 11, 1964.*

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

REPLACEMENT OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on House Administration:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1964.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: House Resolution 560 provides for the replacement of the great seal of the House of Representatives. The resolution further provides that when approved by the Committee on House Administration the chairman shall notify the Speaker and it shall then become the official great seal of the House of Representatives.

The Committee on House Administration in a meeting convened July 29, 1964, a quorum being present, did formally approve the new seal and direct me to advise you of this action. An impression on a gold wafer of the new great seal and a copy of House Resolution 560 are attached.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

OMAR BURLESON,
Chairman.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11579) making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Delaware River Basin Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, FOGARTY, MAHON, JENSEN, and PILLION.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965—AUTHORITY TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight Friday to file the conference report on H.R. 11579.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the request relates to the same bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

JIM BENNETT RETIRES AS DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Jim Bennett's retirement as Director of the Federal Prison System is soon to take place. It has long since been fully earned, but it will nevertheless be a great loss to the Government. I have known him a long time. I have watched his work with appreciation and respect. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have had full opportunity to be cognizant of his great ability and his devotion to his responsibilities. So, I admire him as an extremely able administrator and as a person with many outstanding attributes.

I want to inject just a little personal note into this tribute because I think it will show something of the type of accomplishments which have marked his long and successful record. A few years ago I worked closely with Mr. Bennett in getting a new prison camp started at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. The establishment of the camp at Eglin is an example of the economy, the spirit of cooperation, and the high principles that have been characteristic of the Federal Prison System under Jim Bennett. The prisoners at Eglin perform useful work for the Air Forces for which appropriated funds are not available, and at the same time the Air Force provides housing facilities and resources for the care and training of the prisoners. Everyone profits from this arrangement—the Air Force gets needed work done, the Federal Prison System can keep its costs down, and the prisoners gain valuable employment experience and training. And, the taxpayer gets a whale of a lot for his money.

There are Federal prison camps on other Air Force bases also, and in my opinion the mutually cooperative arrangement between the Federal Prison System and the Air Force is one of the best examples of interagency cooperation in Government. It ought to be more widely emulated.

Jim Bennett has many, many accomplishments to his credit, and I wish to state my own appreciation for everything he has done to build the Federal Prison System into the splendid organization that it is and for everything he has done over the years to improve the administration of justice generally.

PEACE AND FREEDOM THROUGH COLD WAR VICTORY

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, a thought-provoking book is being published today under the auspices of the American Security Council.

This slim but fact-packed volume is entitled "Peace and Freedom Through Cold War Victory." It was 2 years in preparation by the 28 national figures who comprise the national strategy committee of the council. This committee is headed by Robert Galvin, chairman of the board of Motorola, Inc., and the cochairman is Loyd Wright, former president of the American Bar Association.

John M. Fisher, president of the American Security Council, points out that the publication is subtitled "Guidelines for Cold War Victory," and he describes it as "a synthesis of the best liberal, moderate, and conservative thinking on how we can win the cold war without a nuclear war."

Taking the premise that the cold war is not, inevitably, a conflict without end, this book suggests courses in national policy which could contribute significantly to eventual victory. As such, it should stimulate productive discussion on a nonpartisan basis of what our strategy should be against the many-pronged worldwide relentless and resourceful attack of the Communist conspiracy.

CONGRESS SHOULD STAY REAPPORTIONMENT

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, surely we are not going to adjourn this session of Congress without acting to stay reapportionment of State legislative bodies, pending ratification of a constitutional amendment to confirm that the States may apportion at least one house. If we do not act now in this Congress, many State legislative bodies will be reapportioned even before the next Congress returns. Federal courts are issuing orders to this effect on a wholesale basis. Legislatures once reapportioned, of course, will not ratify a constitutional amendment disenfranchising many of its

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new members. None know this any better than the determined few on the U.S. Supreme Court who, indifferent to the true Constitution of this land, are willfully rewriting our laws in their own image.

The people have only this Congress left for their protection in the defense and preservation of the Constitution of the United States. There is no appeal from the U.S. Supreme Court except by the people to the Congress.

There is no more important domestic issue demanding action by Congress now. The Judiciary Committee should report a bill and a joint resolution this week.

AUTHORITY TO FILE ADDITIONAL VIEWS ON H.R. 12298

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file my additional views on H.R. 12298.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE VIETNAM SITUATION AND THE RADAR CLAIMS

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, just 24 hours ago in this forum I pointed out the obvious flaw in the administration's claim that President Johnson's announcement 1 hour and 39 minutes before U.S. naval reprisal against North Vietnamese installations did not tip our hand because our aircraft allegedly had already been picked up on North Vietnamese radar before the President spoke. Flying at 500 miles per hour our jet aircraft would cover 825 miles in that length of time. Hong Kong is about that distance from the points of attack. Obviously North Vietnam possesses no such long-distance radar capability not only to detect the aircraft, but to identify them as bent on attack. On the other hand, if the aircraft were within usual radar ranges during the 1 hour and 39 minutes, they must have been on varying courses over the high seas which could not have indicated their intention.

Yesterday I called for an explanation of this peculiar situation from the administration. None has been made. I call again for such an explanation.

FRASER LAUDS PASSAGE OF H.R. 1927

(Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Americans have long believed that the men who have defended this country in wartime deserve the protection of pension programs. To be consistent with our commitment to provide for veterans and their survivors, we must revise these pension programs to keep them up to date. The bill we passed yesterday, H.R. 1927, provides a long-needed revision. It is an important step in the direction of insuring that veterans and their widows will be able to afford the goods and services esesntial for a healthful and self-respecting life.

The provisions of H.R. 1927 seek to improve the pension law in several areas. For one thing, the bill would allow new exclusions from income in determining pension eligibility. The veteran could exclude 10 percent of the total social security payments he receives in a year. This would insure that the proposed 5-percent increase in social security benefits would not cut his pension. He could exclude amounts paid for the last illness and burial of his deceased spouse or child. He could exclude profit from nonbusiness sale of property. He could exclude payments received for jury or other civic duty. He could exclude payments received under the War Orphan's Act. He could exclude any bonus paid by a State. Finally, all of the wife's earned income could be excluded by a veteran in calculating his total income. Under the present law, he can exclude only the first $1,200 of her income.

These "exclusion" provisions will extend well-deserved assistance to many thousands of veterans.

But the bill liberalizes the pension program in other areas as well. For example, present law requires that veterans must be 10-percent disabled and unemployable in order to receive a pension at age 65. H.R. 1927 removes this requirement. Moreover, the new bill increases the additional allowance for aid and attendance cases from $70 to $100.

And the bill provides a new rate of $35 additional per month to any veteran who is permanently housebound.

These and other provisions of H.R. 1927 will make a substantial contribution to the welfare of veterans. I hope that the Senate will act quickly to enact the bill into law.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 214 on August 8, 1964, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit while the House is in session today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10199) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 11, 1964.)

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the amount recommended for the operation of the District of Columbia government for the fiscal year 1965 is $341,242,200. The House approved a Federal payment of $37.5 million to the general fund and the other body increased this amount $3.5 million, making the total $41 million. The amount approved by the House, $37.5 million, was accepted in conference. The total amount for the District government as agreed to in conference is $16,620,100 less than the budget estimates.

The loan authority of $20 million approved by the House was also approved by the other body.

The bill provides a balanced budget in that total estimate of revenues are sufficient to meet the appropriations agreed upon and also creates a reserve of $2,815,000 in the general fund for salary increases for employees covered by the recently enacted classified pay bill. The total police force authorized strength of 3,000 and 100 man-dog teams is funded in this legislation. We also provide for 251 new teaching positions and 17 new capital outlay projects in the public school system. Funds for a new downtown central library site are also included in this budget. In addition provision has been made for the construction of one new branch library, and plans and specifications for another one. I will include at this point in the RECORD a comparative summary of the bill.

(Mr. NATCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include the following table.)

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